THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—if it if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in he county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 13
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 4

Rates of Advertising.

One inch (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions $1.00; three insertions, $1.00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One inch	$2.50	$4.00	$4.00	$6 00	$10.00
Two inches	4.50	6.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9 00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11 00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50 00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Knickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Heruet, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Knickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
Count Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloomsburg Poor District—Directors—D. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer. Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Esq. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Gross, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President; J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—R. H. Little, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—W. n. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—1½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—1½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Hock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '76.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main st., above Central Hotel.

I. E. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to

JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,

THE BEST IN TOWN,

Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 15, '75-1y

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.

A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, Shingles, Lath and bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.

Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY Coal.

By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.

KNITTLE & ABBOTT,
Catawissa, Pa.

91, 1876.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to take out patents, or desiring information from the United States Patent Office should consult F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Examinations free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for Circular.

'76 & #

SMOKE, Soot and Coal Gas, from defective drafts, prevented. No more worry with fires creeping of L ng. Send stamp for circular to JENNY Co[illegible], 726 Sansom St., Philadelphia. apr. '76-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office, North Market street,

Mar. 27, 74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building. Sept. 18, 1875.

KNORR & BITTENBENDER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1, '73—y

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.

FUNK & WALLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar. 6, '74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HARVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞ All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July 1, '73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Apr. 14, '76-1y.

S. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. H. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—88

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

WILLIAM BRYSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Centralia, Pa.

Feb 18, '76-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,

DENTIST.

Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 6, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.

Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75 1y

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Opposite the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county

Oct. 8, '75-1y W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,000,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	800,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$176,975,000

March 26, '77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity; requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.

W. J. POWELL.

Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876. Office in Brower's Block. July 21-6m.*

J. H. MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY

contains the largest stock of

TEAS, GROCERIES

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,

Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

to be found in Columbia county.

A Complete Assortment

always on hand. Call and examine. Jan 1, 1877.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept. 8, '76.-11m.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, CIGARS SODA, &c., &c.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. ap.1

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected coughs, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflammation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, as simple irritation, plethora fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain, consolidee, the entire returns to its natural standard, the stomach is restored in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made

DR SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were relaxive, appetite heartgone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to purse my daily business. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD H. RAMSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sweney's Refinery,
Bridge road, Bush Hill, Kaltimore, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Ramson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 20th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks co., Pa., writes: Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and always proves effective in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatic affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.

☞ Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease from which so many persons suffer, is frequently the cause of

HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,

is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For biliousness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending in to the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond cure. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,

HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Pruritus, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Rosdel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 324 North second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia

CATARRH,

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to hear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stoppage or feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear every day dressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh,

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use also a full account of the origin and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: it is the only all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by address DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" place state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using

London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Restore	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	state the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	to all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty

of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. To many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and bearing a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

June 25 '76-1y

Poetical.

BETTER IN THE MORNING.

BY LEANDER S. COAN.

You can't help the baby, parson,
But still I want you to go
Down an' look in upon her,
An' read an' pray, you know.
Only last week she was taken to record
A puppy my widdess'n hair,
A stickin' pin to the table
Into her little high chair.

"'Be first night that she took it
When her in the cheeks grew red,
When she kissed good-night to papa,
And went away to bed—
Says she: 'Pitt-brother, papa,
He better to mornin'—bye!'
An' somethin' in how she said it
Just made me want to cry.

"But the mornin' brought the fever,
And her little hands were hot,
An the pretty red on her little cheeks
Grew into a crimson spot.
But she laid there just as patient
As ever a woman could,
Takin' what ever we gave her
Better'n a grown woman would.

"The days are to awful long an' slow,
An, she's growin' wus in each;
An' now she's just a sloughin'
Clear away out my our reach.
Every night when I take her,
'Feels' hard not to cry,
She says in a way that kills me—
'Be better in mornin'—bye!'

She can't get thro' the night, parson,
So I want ye to come an' pray,
And talk with mother a little—
You'll know just what to say—
Not that the baby needs it,
Nor that we make any complaint
That God seems to think He's needin
The stolie on the little saint."

I walked along with the corporal
To the door of his humble home,
To which the silent messenger
Before me had also come;
And if he had been a titled prince,
He could not have been honored more
Than I was in his respectful welcome
To his lowly cottage door.

Night fell early in the cottage;
They spoke in silence and dread.
Around the room where the baby
Lies panting upon her bed.
"Does baby know papa, darling?"
And she moves her little face
With answer that all see she knows him;
But scarce a visible trace

Of her wonder at all in the beauty
Remains as it was in life of.
This queen, whose throne her
Had waited at her door.
"Papa kiss—baby's so tired."
She lays down low in his face,
And two weeping hearts are lifted
In baby's last embrace.

And brother father's got child heart
The little red cheek meeting,
While in hearts whispered tenderness
Yearns from a rock wound wring,
Sharp—the—sick—papa—
But—don't—want—you—to—cry."
The little hands fall on the coverlet—
"She—better—in—mornin'——bye!"

And night around baby is falling,
Setting down dark and dense;
Does God need their darling in heaven
That he must carry her to-night?
I prayed, with tears in my voice,
As the corporal solemnly knelt
With such grief as never I felt or
His great warm heart had felt.

Oh! friend in sick and sorrow!
Do you know that around you, and nigh—
Alike from the humble and haughty
Goeth up evermore the cry:
"My child, my precious, my darling,
How can I let you go?"
Oh! hear ye the white lips whisper—
"She—better—in—mornin'——bye!"

—*Concord Monitor.*

Miscellaneous.

UNDER THE SEA.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

They were scrambling down the rocks, a gay chattering procession—pretty Kate with her captain; Dr. Gray supporting his invalid wife; Helen, Isabel, Tom and their midshipman cousin; and last of all Esther Vane—alone. It seemed to her morbid fancy right that it should be so. Henceforth she must be alone—always.

The little guide trotted on in advance—his round, ten year old face wearing the vacant look so strangely common to that part of the Maine coast, with its glorious scenery. There the ocean is considered simply a vast depot of herrings and "porgy oil," and the mountains as untoward obstacles in the way of a primitive husbandry. "Blast 'em, I wish they was flat," natives say, as their plows encounter the boulders at the base; and, if they look aloft at all, it is to calculate the perches of "medder land" which might be made to occupy the same area, if the heights were out of the way.

Our party felt on the eve of great things. Having arrived only the day before, Mt. Newport with its wonderful reach of sapphire sea, the bluffs, the lakes in their settings of dark blue hills were still to them the images of things not seen. This, their first excursion, they had dedicated to the "Grotto," or "Devil's Oven," as the coast people term it; a sort of submarine cave unveiled and accessible at low tide only, and a great wonder in its way. The path grew steeper. Carefully they followed its windings step by step; sure-footed Kate accepted the help she didn't need for that pleasure in being guided and watched. And now the little guide pauses, and with a freckled forefinger points round a projecting rock. All crowd to the spot. Ah! there it is—the cave of the mermaids!

A shriek of mingled surprise and enchantment burst from the party at the sight. Beneath the low browed arch the rocky floor arose, terrace above terrace, till in its highest recess it met the roof above. A floor for the nereids to dance upon; a floor of pink coralline, gleaming here and there through pools of emerald water left by the retreating tide. And each of these tiny lakelets seemed brimming with flowers—the flowers of ocean—green whorls, like chestnut burrs; anemones with their dahlia bloom, brown and rosy mosses, among whose tendrils fish darted and played and snails of vivid orange color clustered; broad leaves of brilliant dye swaying and undulating with the motion of the pool—minute sparks of life flashing every iridescent hue; earthly garden was never so gorgeous. The rocky shelves were dimpled with hollows—softly, exquisitely curved. No fancy of the old classic days seemed too fantastic or too fair for the spot. The imagination immediately kindled into pictures and saw the sea nymphs sporting in the foam; bold tritons winding their shells; mermaids playing at hide and seek; nixies and water sprites peeping from the basins—all dreamland and wonderland opening, and the common earth put aside and far away.

With cries of delight the party made their way down, and scattered through the cave. There was room for an army. It was hard to realize that with the returning tide the space must fill, the gateway close, and leave no resting place for human foot.

"You said the tide was going down, didn't you, little boy?"

"Yes, sir."

"You're sure?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's nice," cried Isabel. "Then we can stay as long as we like. Oh! do somebody come here and see this."

She was lying with her face almost touching the anemones. Nobody responded to her call—each had found some other point of interest. Tom had fished up a sea urchin and was exhibiting it. Kate and the captain, in a niche of their own, at safe whispering distance, were absorbed in each other. Esther had climbed to the topmost ledge and was sitting there alone. For the first time in six weary months, a sensation of pleasure had come to her, and she was conscious of her own longing—that they would all go away and leave her to realize it. With some vague hope she got out her color box and portfolio, and began to sketch. Sketching, she had discovered, kept people off, and furnished an excuse for silence. And so an hour or so passed by. She heard as in a dream, the clatter of the others, their questions to the little guide, his short, jerky replies. The pools were all explored; the urchins and anemones had all been tickled with parasols, and had been made to shut again; the young people had begun to sigh for future worlds to conquer and Mrs. Gray to consider it very damp.

"Little boy, isn't there something else near by which we should like to see?"

"Guess so."

"Well, what is it?" Tell us, please.

"There's the 'Heads,' I guess."

"Oh! how far off is that? A mile did you say? That's not far. Papa, the boy says there's a place called the 'Heads,' only a mile away, and we want to go and see it. Can't we go? You know the way, don't you little boy?"

"Yes, sir."

"I think this place is very damp, sighed Mrs. Gray. "I should really be glad to go some where and feel the sunshine again. I begin to have creeping chills. Suppose we let the boy show us the way to this other place, Esther?"

"Very well. Get your things together, Esther, we're going."

"O, Mr. Gray! Must I go? I'm in the middle of a sketch, you see. Couldn't you leave me here quietly and pick me up as you come back? I should like it so much."

"Well—I don't know. The tide is going out, the boy says; there won't be any trouble of that kind. Are you sure you won't be chilled or lonely?"

"Oh! quite sure."

"Promise me that if you are you will go to the entrance at the head and warm yourself, or sit on the rocks in the sun. We'll look for you on some place or the other.—Good-by, my dear."

"Good-by, sir."

"And, Esther, you must have some lunch. You'll be starved before we come back," cried careful Helen.

So she and Tom had a basket made their way upward, and a deposit of sandwiches and Port wine was left in a convenient crevice within reach.

"Good by, dear. I hope the sketch will be lovely." And they are gone—up the hill side—Mrs. Gray last, leaning upon her husband's arm.

"Poor child," she said, 'it makes my heart ache to see her look so sad. Didn't you notice how she was longing to have us go and leave her alone?"

"And the worst thing for her. She needs rousing, and all this morbid thinking does her no."

The voices died away. Esther caught the words and smiled at them—a bitter little smile. That was what all of them had said since her trouble came. She must be aroused—amused—and they had crowded business and pleasure upon her until she sometimes felt she could no longer bear it. This was the first time in many months she had felt really free; free to be silent, to look sad, to cry if she wished. What a luxury it was! No anxious mother to watch her, these comparative strangers withdrawn, his cool, darkling silence, it was delicious. There was something in the very nature of her trial which made it necessary to veil her grief with reserve. A black dress she might wear—Paul was a cousin, and some show is allowed for second cousinhood even and for intimate friendship, such as theirs has been. But no one knew the unavowed engagement which bound them since the hurried farewell letter in which his love found utterance, and which only reached after he had sailed—the sailing from which there was to be no return. No one knew as they talked compassionately of her having had a shocking shock, poor girl, her own cousin, you know, and such a fine young fellow—that her heart was wearing widow's weeds, and mourning its dead as the great loss of life. It wouldn't bear talking about so she kept silent, and tried to wear a brave face.

Left alone, she found with some surprise that she didn't want to cry. All that morning she had felt that to creep away somewhere and weep, and weep her heart out, would be a relief; but tears are contrary things. Almost there dulled into a calm, that was almost content. She was thinking of the time Paul had visited the island and climbed about that very cave. On that very rock where she sat he might perhaps have rested. She liked to think so. It brought him nearer.

A little later she put her sketch away and crept down to a broad ledge, where through the arch, the exquisite sky line was visible. The surf tumbled and chimed like distant bells. She lay as if fascinated, her eyes fixed upon the shining horizon. Some where far beyond it was the spot where the ship which held her all went down. Down where? Her imagination ran riot. Clearing the liquid depth to inmost sanctuary of the ocean, she saw the golden sands, the shadowy green light percolating through miles of water—the everlasting repose which reigned there beyond the reach of wind, storm or hurricane. She tried to fix the wonderful images, and to think of it as a heaven no less tranquil than the quiet mounds under which are pillowed beloved heads on earth. But it would not stay. Thoughts of tempest and fury, or chill piping winds whipping the foam from the waves, of roar and tumult, and of a heaving wilderness of dark waters came over her, and through all the refrain of Jean Ingelow's pathetic strain both mixed and blended.

"And shall I see thee no more
Till the sea gives up its dead?"

Great drops forced themselves beneath the closed eyelids, and she sobbed out: 'O, Paul, Paul! how can I bear it?'

And then she thought as she had thought before, how glad she would be to die! Life didn't seem desirable any longer, and it would be blessed to be with Paul, even at the bottom of the dark, deep ocean. And thinking thus the long eyelashes drooped more and more heavily; peace fell upon brow and lips; she was asleep—asleep and dreaming a sweet joyful dream. She awoke with a sensation of intense cold. The spell of slumber was so strong upon her that for a moment she did not realize what had taken place. The cave was full of water. Her feet and the hem of her dress were already wet. The roar of the waves beneath the hardly distinguishable archway told them that the tide had surprised another victim, and already the avenue of escape was barred.

Was this the answer of some unbroken prayer.

The thought flashed over her. Had she really prayed for death? Here it was, close at hand, and she was conscious of no gladness—only a distinctive desire for life. It was too dreadful to be drowned in the hole and washed away like a weed. Life was worth living after all.

Had somebody said, or was she dreaming, that a portion of the cave was untouched by water? She could not remember, but now she searched about for some indication. Ah, surely this was one—a cork, a scrap of paper lodged on the higher shelf, fragile things which a tide must inevitably have washed away. With that instinct of property which survives shipwreck and fire, she collected her drawing materials and other little belongings, and retreated to this possible place of refuge, wrapped her cloak about her, and with folded hands sat down to await her fate.

The cave was full of pale, green light. It was beautiful to see, as the advancing flow rose, ledge after ledge, and flooded the fairy pools, how each star flower and sea urchin, each crimson and golden weed, trembled and quivered as with delight at its refreshing touch. Each anemone threw wide its petals and expanded into full blossom to meet the spray baptism. No mortal eye ever looked upon a sight more charming; but its beauty was lost to the shivering and terrified girl.

The doorway had quite disappeared. Sharp spray dashed against her dress. The drops struck her face. She shrank and clung more tightly to the rock. A prayer rose to her lips; and through the tremulous light of the submerged archway a strange shadow began to go and come, to move and pause and move again. Was it fish or weed, or some mysterious presence? Did it come accompanied by life or death?

Meanwhile on the rocks above, a distracted group were collected. The party had come gayly back from the "Heads." Mr. Gray, ignorant landsman though he was, had grown uneasy, and hurried them away. Arrived at the "Grotto," the full extent of the calamity was at once evident. The boy had mistaken the tide—flow or ebb—and the only hope was that Esther, discovering her danger in time, had taken refuge at the cottage near by. Thither they flew; but, as we know, in vain.

The sobbing girls hung distractedly over the cliff, listening to the hollow boom with which the waves swung into the cavern beneath, sickening to think of the awful something which might any moment wash outward on the returning billow. The gentlemen went for assistance and brought a couple of stout fishermen to the spot. But what could anybody do?

"If the young woman has sense enough to climb up to the right hand corner and set still it wont hurt her none, perhaps,' one of them said. "Not more than two tides a year gets up there."

"Oh! if Esther had only been told that! They could but trust powerlessly to her steadiness of nerve and common sense.

"She's such a wise thing," Helen sobbed out. So they waited.

A rattle of wheels came from the road. They all turned to look and some one said, "Perhaps its a doctor!" Though what earthly use a doctor could have been would be hard to say.

A figure was rapidly coming up the path—a young man. Nobody recognized him till Dr. Gray started forward with the face of one who sees a ghost. "Paul! Good God! Is it possible!"

"Yes, doctor,' with a hasty hand shake. "No other. I don't wonder you stare."

"But in heaven's name how has it come about? Where have you been since we gave you up for lost?"

"It's a long story. You shall hear it some day. But'—rapidly—forgive my impatience—where is my cousin, and what is the matter?"

There was a dead silence. At last with a groan, Dr. Gray spoke.

"Paul, my poor fellow, how can I tell you! Esther is below there."

"In the grotto?"

"In the grotto. Can anything be done?"

The young man staggered. The glow faded from his face, leaving him ashy pale. For a moment he stood irresolute, then he aroused himself, and his voice, though husky, was firm:

"It is a frightful place; still there is no absolute danger if she keeps her presence of mind. I staid there over a tide once myself, just to see it. Is your boat at hand?—to one of the fishermen.

"Yes sir."

"Fetch it around then, as quickly as possible." Then to Dr. Gray: "I shall row there opposite the entrance and make a dive for it. If I come up inside it is all right, and I'll see that no harm happens to Esther till the water falls and we get out."

"But the risk!"

"There is the risk of striking the arch as I rise—that is all. I'm a good swimmer, you know. I think it can be done. You can guess," with a sort of a pale smile, "how I have been counting on this meeting; and to leave her alone is simply impossible. I shall manage it—never fear."

The boat came. They saw it row out—Paul taking the bearings carefully, shifting posit

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, April 6, 1877.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At last the clouds which have for so long hung black and threatening over the Palmetto State, have broken away and her people see with joy the bright gleams of the sun of prosperity and peace. The struggle is over, and the last carpet-bag Governor who will ever disgrace the State, has been driven from office. The following letter from the President to the Secretary of War, will explain itself:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., April 31, 1877.—Sir:—Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the State House at Columbia, S. C., a detachment of United States Infantry. Finding them in that place I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could consider and determine whether the condition of affairs in that State is now such as to either require or justify the continued military occupation of the State House.

In my opinion there does now not exist in that State such domestic violence as is contemplated by the Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defence of the State. There are, it is true, grave and serious disputes as to the rights of certain claimants to the Chief Executive office of that State, but these are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the Constitution and laws of the State.

I feel assured that no resort to violence is contemplated in any quarter, but that, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled solely by such peaceable remedies as the Constitution and laws of the State provide. Under these circumstances, and in this confidence, I now deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are, therefore, directed to see the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops from the State House to their previous place of engagement.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

To Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War."

On the same day the Secretary of War sent this letter to General Sherman:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., April 3, 1877.—To General Wm. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Army:—General—I enclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of United States troops now stationed in the State House at Columbia, S. C., be withdrawn, and returned to their previous barracks or camping ground.

You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 10th of April, at 12 o'clock, meridian.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War."

Next Tuesday, therefore, will see South Carolina once more a free State with a Governor fairly elected presiding over his people. Chamberlain has announced that he will no longer offer any resistance to Gov. Hampton, but will turn over the books and papers and retire from the State House.

Chamberlain's career has been one of unmitigated rascality. He has been associated with the most venal and corrupt crew of adventurers and, if the statements of his companions are to be believed, has participated in the robbery of the State. It is not likely that he will long remain among the people whom he has robbed and outraged. He may receive from the Administration a profitable office in return for his services to the party, but he will no longer be in a position to offend the public sense of justice and decency.

But one State yet remains to be freed from the thralldom of the carpet-bagger—Louisiana. All eyes are now turned to New Orleans where the last of the Commissions is to sit and report. This Commission is not to examine into the election or canvass the votes, but is to endeavor to so arrange matters as to secure a single instead of a dual government or, failing in that, a single legislature. The case of South Carolina differs from that of Louisiana, in this, that in the former State Hayes had more votes than Hampton, while in the latter Packard had 1000 more votes than Hayes, though he had 7000 less than were received by the Democratic candidate.

If, as asserted by the friends of Mr. Hayes, there is an earnest desire to have the honestly elected Governor hold his office untrammelled, and this Commission is simply to report the evident facts in the case, there can be but little doubt that Gov. Nicholls will in the end be victorious. The people are with him—the merchants, bankers, clergy, in fact the reputable tax payers, monied men and those having influence, and the whole nation is weary of the rascals who have misruled the State. Let carpet-bagism perish from the earth.

HAYES.

Chandler and Blaine, if they did not secure his defeat at the polls, as we ourselves have no doubt they did, did not secure his triumph, and their Returning Board arrangements, unluckily, were not good enough to bear examination. In fact, 'the Management,' as they say at the theatres, blundered and miscarried up to the day the Electoral Commission met, and Hayes reached the Presidency not through what the Republican chiefs had done for him, but through the refusal of the Commission to look into it."

So says the *Nation* of March 15, 1877, and yet, after having cheated the people by the Returning Board, having again cheated them by his promises made to them through Matthews and others, after having again cheated them in the utterances of the Inaugural, proposes to consummate the villainy and the disgrace by turning out Nicholls, and taking to his bosom his co-conspirator Packard; so that from the President down to Stokely fraud shall be triumphant, and the people mere beasts of burden. "How long, oh Lord! how long?"

If matters could be arranged in this country so as to suit Wendell Phillips, the place that Ben. Wade preferred to Texas as a residence would be a refrigerator in comparison. Sinners of the Phillips stripe, after death, would hardly notice the change in climate.

TWEED.

There has just been given to the public the extraordinary adventures of William M. Tweed, the famous "Boss" of the New York ring, from the date of his escape from the Sheriff on December 4th, 1875, until his return to Ludlow street jail on the 23d of November, 1876. His life during this period of nearly a year is as replete with exciting incidents as can be found in the pages of romance. His escape was effected by the aid of a gang of burglars, the plot having been laid whilst in jail. Taking advantage of the momentary absence of his keepers, who had accompanied him to his own house, he was secreted in a covered wagon, which was driven to the North river. Here he took a boat and was carried across the river to the Palisades. In the dense woods back of the cliffs he lived for three months; thence he removed to Staten Island, where he remained two weeks. He then took passage in a small vessel and went to Florida, where he spent some time hunting and fishing in the swamps. A coasting vessel took him to Cuba and there he was arrested for traveling without a properly authenticated passport. Finally he took passage on a Spanish vessel for Vigo, where he was again arrested under the mistaken impression that he was Bolkap, the notorious Secretary of War. By some means his identity was discovered and he was turned over to the U. S steamer Franklin and carried to New York. His sufferings had been intense, and the portly "Boss" who weighed nearly 300 pounds returned to New York weighing only 160 pounds.

On the 6th of December, 1876, he wrote to Charles O'Conor, the senior counsel for the people, offering to make restitution, so far as lay in his power, and giving up all papers and information in his possession touching the operations of himself and others during his reign as the chief of his clique. The letter was favorably received and such steps taken as to lead to the belief that before many days Tweed will be again a free man.

He is no longer the same man who in the plenitude of his power ruled with almost royal power the metropolis of this country He is old, poor, and broken down in health and spirits, and it is not probable that he will ever more hold any position which will attract public notice. His life has been indeed an eventful one, and if rightly read may do good, as a striking example that illgotten wealth and power will prove but snares to assure a total and disastrous overthrow.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

It is a matter quite generally conceded that the late Secretary Robeson was the very worst of the Cabinet officers of the very worst President this country has ever had. Since Mr. Thompson, the new Secretary, has been in office, his time has been well occupied in turning out of office the employees of Robeson and in hunting up the various illegal transactions of the New Jersey mariner.

The latest little affair which has engaged his attention is as to what has become of the million of dollars received from the sale of the old Philadelphia Navy Yard. Of this sum $472,416 is not to be accounted for at all, and the balance of the sum has been applied to other sources than those provided for by law. Robeson had a hearty and cheerful disregard of such minor trifles as laws, and generally put the public money where it would do the most good—in his opinion. His friend Roach, the ship-builder, got a good slice of it, as did also his numerous friends and henchmen. Nothing was illegal to Robeson's mind that conduced to party success and filled the pockets of political adherents. As a Republican succeeds Robeson in office it is not likely that the public will know very much of how matters stand, but if a Democrat had taken charge of the Department, Robeson would undoubtedly have been rendered unhappy in more ways than one.

The Navy as it at present exists is a disgrace to the nation. More money has been expended in tinkering about iron clads than would have built a fleet of serviceable vessels and after all this waste of money the iron clads are worthless.

Robeson was not only unfit for his office by lack of ability, but was an unscrupulous politician who cared nothing for the good of the nation, but only plotted to keep himself and friends in power. He entered into office a poor man and retired, it is said and generally believed, a rich one, and this on a salary of $8,000, in Washington, is one of the things that cannot be done by ordinary methods.

If the secrets of the Navy Department could be made known, Robeson might have another public position which would employ his time for some years to come.

Is the employment of a squad of Federal soldiers to maintain Packard in office any less unconstitutional than the employment of another squad to uphold Chamberlain? And if Hayes and his Cabinet are convinced that they have no right to meddle with South Carolina affairs, why send a Commission to see whether the troops should be withdrawn from New Orleans? The answer is short and simple. Hayes had more votes than Chamberlain in South Carolina, and fewer than Packard in Louisiana.

The well known banking house of Dougherty Bros. & Co., in Harrisburg, failed last Tuesday. The liabilities are stated at $111,000, and the assets at from $130,000 to $150,000, of which only $10,000 is in cash. Ten per cent of this latter amount has been paid to depositors. A large number of the depositors are poor people who cannot well afford to lose. The cause of the failure is said to be the heavy withdrawal of deposits since the failure of the City Bank some time ago, followed by the entering of a judgment of $25,000 against Wm. E. Dougherty, one of the partners.

A rumor has been started that a *quo warranto* suit will be begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to test the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency. The New Orleans *Times* publishes a statement, which, it says, "comes from high Republican sources," that the eight Electoral votes of Louisiana "properly belong to Governor Tilden," and that the testimony will be furnished him in the prosecution of his *quo warranto* suit." Nothing definite is known, and the lawyer in whose hands it is asserted the papers are denies the statement.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided that J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have the sole right to use the words Cherry Pectoral for a medicine, and has issued an injunction against F. V. Rushton, of New York City, for selling Rushton's Cherry Pectoral or Cherry Pectoral Lozenges, or for any other use of the name to deceive the public. This decision of the high court includes all dealers who sell any similar article.—*Port Jefferson (L. I.) Leader.*

The Philadelphia *Times* has come to be a very square Hayes organ.

Stamping out Mormonism.

In view of the horrible revelations contained in the confession of John D. Lee, the Mormon Bishop, who was shot to death a few days since for being one of the principals in the fearful Mountain Meadow massacre, it will be a limitted by all that the time has arrived when Mormonism, with all its debasements and crimes, should be rooted out. Viewed in its best aspects and wholly apart from the dreadful massacre of twenty years ago, Mormonism is repulsive in every feature. It has nothing to commend it. Lust and crime are its foundations. It is one of those evils which is literally conceived in sin and born in iniquity. Every principle of Christianity revolts at its horrid doctrines, and therefore to tolerate it any longer will be a disgrace to the whole country. Its presence should not be allowed in a civilized country, and the sooner it is rooted out—exterminated, the more it will be to the credit of our Government. Wherever it has reared its hideous head it has carried with it crimes and abominations at which the heart shudders, and it is very apparent that years added to its lifetime, have not in any sense served to render it less odious to the moral and Christian sense of the country.

Enough is now known of its true character as to render governmental action not only advisable, but absolutely imperative. That action should be prompt and decisive. The work of justice commenced in the case of Lee, and so far as he was concerned thoroughly consummated, should be prosecuted until every one connected with that bloody massacre is dealt with in like manner. That Brigham Young was at the bottom of the horrible transaction there remains not the shadow of a doubt. His guilt is as clear as was that of Lee, and he should be made to answer for his crime in like manner. That the proof, if diligently sought for, could be secured, is evident. There are scores of witnesses ready to testify against him as soon as they are assured of the protection of the Government. Hitherto their lips have been sealed for fear of violence if they made any disclosures implicating the libidinous wretches who instigated the massacre. Let them be convinced that they have nothing to fear from the man and the fraternity against whom they testify, and there will be forthcoming facts sufficient not only to convict Brigham Young, but all his confederates in crime. Congress will fail of its duty if during the extra session it fails to make the provision necessary to meet all the wants of the case.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

Newspapers vs. Politics.

The Huntingdon editors have a fashion of "speaking out in meeting" just what they think. The *Globe*, for instance, rape the officeholders and aspirants of its own party over the knuckles as follows:

"Those of us who have to bear the heavy expenses of publishing political newspapers have just cause to complain. During the campaign we are expected to do any amount of work for candidates who have never patronized us, and then be abused often for not doing enough. Often, even, when we secure the election of men, they seem through instinct or ingratitude to commence a war upon the printers to whom they owe their election. We ask every honest man is this right? There is hardly an officer now in Huntingdon county that is as true to the printer to whom he owes his election as he should be.

There are at this time no less than four men looking forward to a nomination for sheriff in this county, who do not take the *Globe*. Their advertisements and job work go to the *Local News* office and elsewhere. We propose, and hope the *Journal* will second the motion, to let these men look for support where their patronage goes."

"Well, you needn't take on in that way over there. It's just so over here. Party lines or names do not change the character of individuals. Those that are too stingy to subscribe and pay for their local party paper, are found everywhere. Such men inherited meanness, and they will allow themselves to be buried with it. Why, just the other day we sent a dun to a man who had received the *Republican* for twelve years without paying us a cent. He appeared with the notice in his hand, and coolly informed us that he had never subscribed for the paper, and was not going to pay it. We opened the door and kicked him out of the office. He stood the kicks like a man. The world is full of just such knaves, and they are not decreasing, notwithstanding our boasted civilization.—*Clearfield Republican.*

The Last of the Trio.

There is a fatality connected with wrong doings which mortals cannot account for, notwithstanding the "improvements of the age." In the fall of 1856, the Democrats of Schuylkill county elected two members, named Lebo and Waggonseller, to the Legislature, and the Democrats of York elected Sam. Mennear to the same position. The election of a United States Senator was pending. When the body met in January, 1857, the Democrats nominated Col. John W. Forney, then editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, while the fragments of the dying Whig party, the Know Nothings and the embryo Republican party, all settled on Simon Cameron. Party lines were very close in the Legislature; the Democrats having a small majority. Simon "wig-wagged" them as he has ever since. He deliberately purchased the votes of the three members indicated, and was elected United States Senator, while Lebo, Mennear and Waggonseller were sent into exile, and, like Cain, wore the mark on their foreheads. The last survivor of the trio, Lebo, who resided at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, was found dead in the street by a policeman a few nights since. His death is a mystery; no marks of violence were visible on the body, and from the position of the body and the condition of his clothing he must have fallen dead in his tracks.

During the war Mennear was given an inside position in the "horse ring" at Washington. He purchased worn-out army horses at from five to twenty dollars, shipped them to a farm in York county where they were cared for, and in the course of three months sold them back to the government for $160 and $200. But, while dealing in glanders and other diseased horses, he became afflicted and prematurely died a miserable death soon after the war.

Waggonseller, for many years, was a menial employe of the North Central Railroad, at Sunbury, and in this manner secluded himself. About two years ago he met his death by being crushed between two cars. The fate of those three men is fearful to contemplate; their daily associates who privately observed their movements, do not hesitate in saying that they were always unhappy, rendered so by their indiscretions, or from the upbraiding of their equally indiscreet associates, who frequently reminded them of their Legislative career. The career and fate of the trio indicated should be a warning to all young men, and a lesson which all should teach, who profess to be governed by the golden rule.—*Clearfield Republican.*

Election of President.

For the next four years at least political discussion will be much occupied with the important question of a reform of the mode of electing a President so as to avoid the perils as well as the disgraceful scandals that attended the late contest. While the defects in the present system have been long recognized they were never revealed in so striking a light as in the contest of 1876 when unscrupulous and desperate partisans were enabled to employ them in overthrowing the decision of the ballot. The electoral colleges have been perverted from the original design of the constitution, and instead of choosing a President themselves have become a superfluous part of the political machinery. Having survived its political purposes and its usefulness the danger is that the institution will undergo a still further perversion in some future contest, and will be used to thwart the popular will through the corruption or weakness of the electors. Another defect of the system is that a candidate may be elected who receives a minority of the popular vote. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln received a plurality of the popular votes and a majority of the electors. The candidate next to him in popular vote was Mr. Douglas with only twelve electors. Had the election been thrown into the House of Representatives Mr. Douglas could not have been a candidate as both Breckenridge and Bell had more electoral votes, and the constitution provides that the house shall make a choice of President only from the three candidates highest in electoral votes. In the last contest the monstrous perversion of the republican doctrine of the rule of the majority is witnessed in the inauguration of a candidate who received a quarter of a million less votes than his competitor. It will be said that this result was reached through the most gigantic frauds. But it is a sufficient answer that such a result is possible under the electoral system even without the commission of fraud.

In the opening paper of the *North American Review* for March-April, entitled "the Electoral Commission and its bearings" Mr. Buckalew points out these as well as other defects in the system of choosing a President and determining contests which time and conflict have developed. Though the electoral dispute with all the questions that cluster around it is the burning issue of the present, Mr. Buckalew has been able to keep his temper under sufficient control to discuss the subject as if it concerned another era and a different planet. After ably reviewing the partisan work of the electoral commission and dismissing it with the remark that as the commission was a temporary expedient it will hardly serve as a model for the future he proceeds to present a remedy for the existing evil. This brings us to his plan which is embodied in the amendment offered by Mr. Maish in the last Congress, to which we called the attention of the readers of the *Patriot* at the time of its introduction. This amendment provides for a direct vote by the people for President and Vice President; retains electoral votes as at present while dispensing with electors and electoral colleges; and assigns to candidates electoral votes from each state in proportion to the popular vote. A direct popular vote for Presidents is secured by this plan while politically the power of the smaller states is preserved, and the objection to the choice of a President by the whole mass of voters is avoided. Mr. Buckalew shows that by a proportional distributing of votes, as in this amendment, the chances of a disputed election such as the last would be almost extinguished; that it excludes the temptation to falsify or manipulate returns; that it would render almost impossible the election of a minority candidate; and that it would secure justice by giving fair representation to the people and applying the majority rule to the electoral instead of the popular vote. It will discourage frauds in elections by removing the temptation to commit them. With a ratio of thirty thousand for an electoral vote a fraudulent vote of ten thousand in Philadelphia or New Orleans would mean one-third of an electoral vote instead of meaning the political balance of power and the decision of a presidential election. In a great state like Pennsylvania or New York a fraudulent vote of even thirty or forty thousand would affect but one out of the whole number cast by the state, instead of transferring the whole thirty or forty electoral votes from one candidate to the other. The plan of district voting for electors, as for members of the house of representatives, that has been suggested would not extirpate the evil of corrupt elections, for the balance-of-power vote in each district would be the object of money expenditure and evil influence. Ten thousand fraudulent votes in a state might control half a dozen or more districts, while they would be entirely lost when counted in the aggregate vote of a state and assigned to candidates in proportion to the votes received by them.

Mr. Buckalew makes a forcible argument against the one term doctrine and closes the paper with the following resume of the changes which he proposes: A popular vote for President and Vice President similar to the plan of the Maish amendment. A carefully drawn statute regulating contests upon electoral returns. A prohibition of third presidential terms. Fixed terms of service for subordinate civil officers, to be removable only for cause, and a repeal of so much of the tenure of office act as authorizes the senate to participate in removals. An arrangement of congressional terms and sessions in such manner that an old congress shall not sit after the election of a new one either to enact laws or to choose, in a contingency, by a vote of one or the other of its houses, a President or Vice President of the United States.—*Patriot.*

Things in New York.

The general public are by no means satisfied with the compromise which is about to be concluded with Tweed and his confederates of the old Tammany Ring. The terms of that compromise have already been stated. People are asking is $1,250,000 all that we are to get back from "Boss" Tweed from the suit to make him disgorge the $6,000,000 stolen from the city? Is $500,000 all that is to be recovered from Sweeny, and about an equal amount from "Slippery" Dick Connolly? Much as the municipal exchequer may be in need of replenishment it cannot afford to make such a bargain with such men. They are either guilty or innocent. If they are innocent a nolle pros ought to be entered at once in their favor; if they are guilty, the spectacle of having them one and all, snug in the State Prison, would be, morally and every other way, worth infinitely more than the paltry remnant of their plunder which they now propose to disgorge.

The compromise is starting many ugly questions. For instance. "If big rogues can thus compromise, why not the little ones?" "If public men can carry away millions, and escape the State prison, provided they return some of the stolen money, why debar the petty defaulter, or the common thief, from the same privilege?" "Will not the effect be to encourage like depredations upon the public in future?" "If Tweed and Sweeny and Connolly can thus go free, why have penitentiaries at all?"

Important to Assessors.

The following opinion of H. H. Cummin, Esq., attorney for the county commissioners of Lycoming county, will be found to possess considerable interest to assessors and tax payers:

WILLIAMSPORT, March 23, 1877.

Commissioners of Lycoming county:

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your question: "Is money at interest taxable for county purposes in this county?" I find the law as follows:

By section 32, act of assembly 29th April, 1844, Pamphlet Laws p. 497, 2 Purdon's Digest p. 1380, and sections 3 and 6, act of assembly 23d April, 1846, Pamphlet Laws p. 487, 2 Purdon's Digest p 1386, it is provided that all money due and owing by solvent debtors, to any person, partnership, firm, company or corporate body, whether on mortgage, judgment, decree, bond, note, contract, agreement, accounts and settlements in the orphans' courts and courts of common pleas, and other accounts, excepting executory contracts and agreements where possession has not been delivered to the vendee, under such contracts or agreements and excepting notes, contracts or accounts for work or labor done, and bank notes whether payable on demand or at any specified time past, present or future, or whether the time of payment be specified or not, and whether containing an agreement to pay interest or not, whether written or verbal and also all money loaned or invested in any other state, *shall be valued and assessed and be subject to taxation for all county purposes whatsoever.*

By section 1, act of assembly 15th March, 1847, Pamphlet Laws p. 396, 2 Purdon's Digest p. 1382, it is provided: That the law above cited shall not be so construed as to impose a tax on the running or book accounts of merchants or others for goods sold or work done.

By section 1, act of assembly 14th of April 1868, Pamphlet Laws p. 61, 2 Purdon's Digest p. 1369, it is provided: That all mortgages, judgments, recognizances and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate shall be exempt from taxation, etc.

When this last cited act of assembly was before the supreme court in November, 1875, in the case of Westmoreland county vs. Fries, second Weekly Notes of Cases, p. 204, they held that its provisions were not confined to *purchase money*, mortgages, judgments, etc., but that it exempted from county taxation all mortgages, all judgments, all recognizances and the moneys due upon such articles of agreement *only* as are for sale of real estate.

It is therefore your duty to cause to be valued and assessed with county taxes, all money due and owing by solvent debtors to every person, partnership, firm, company or corporate body, subject to taxation in this county, whether such money is due and owing on decree, bond, note, contract, agreement, accounts and settlements in the orphans' court and courts of common pleas, and other accounts, and all money loaned or invested in any other state, excepting

I. Executory contracts and agreements where possession has not been delivered to the vendee under such contracts or agreements.

II. Notes, contracts or accounts for work or labor done.

III. Bank notes, whether payable on demand, or at any specified time, past, present or future, or whether the time be specified or not, and whether containing an agreement to pay interest or not, whether written or verbal.

IV. Running or book accounts of merchants or others for goods sold or work done.

V. All mortgages, judgments and recognizances.

VI. All moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate.

Respectfully yours,

H. H. CUMMIN.

We are pleased to see that the Philads. *Press*, the most dishonest and contemptible of all the Radical organs, has succeeded in alienating most of its supporters by its ridiculous though bloodthirsty editorials relative to South Carolina. The President turns a cold shoulder to its frantic utterances by ordering the withdrawal of troops from Columbia, which is substantially an endorsement of Hampton, and the more intelligent and honest Republicans are disgusted with Forney and his fiendish twaddle. The *Press* is steadily losing ground all the time and it will be a day to be marked with a white stone when the last number is issued and Forney finds his proper place in the ranks of pot house politicians. Speed the day.

Items.

The brig Roanoke, from Philadelphia for Porto Cabello, has been lost with the captain, eight of the crew and three passengers.

A "deficiency" of about $1500 has been found in the accounts of Robert Peysert, postmaster at Bethlehem, Pa. He is also charged with having tampered with the mails, and mismanaged his office generally.

Prince Bismarck has resigned the Imperial Chancellorship of Germany. The Emperor declines to receive the resignation and has granted him a year's leave of absence. This is deemed equivalent to his permanent retiring from public life. The Prince's action has caused much excitement.

The State Government of South Carolina, that which Wade Hampton heads and which the President now virtually recognizes, is conducted with the assistance of one clerk. The Legislature cost about one-fifteenth of the usual amount, and out of $120,000 received as taxes the Governor has $80,000 on hand. The *Tribune* says if Gov. Hampton should lose his present situation there are States up North here that would like to employ him.

As a freight train was crossing a bridge over Difficult creek, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, in Halifax county, Va., last Saturday night, it was charged upon by a mad bull. The engine was thrown from the track, and, with the tender and six cars, went through the trestle work. The fireman and engineer were injured, the latter fatally. After the crash the boiler of the engine exploded, and the cars and bridge were consumed by fire.

The Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, lately in session in New York, appointed a National Directory of eight members to act with the national officers in the management of the Order. It is stated that 152 delegates, representing 28 States and a membership of 472,608 attended the Convention. The Directory met yesterday and issued an address to the people of the United States, declaring that the Order had no connection with the Molly Maguires, that all connection with the former organization in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia and Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, had been severed, and that all clauses in their Constitution conflicting with the rules of the Church had been removed.

The New Stay Law.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That in all cases where lands, tenements or hereditament have been or hereafter shall be levied on by virtue of any writ of fieri facias or other writ of execution, and an inquest of six men, summoned by the sheriff or coroner of any of the cities or counties agreeably to the existing laws of this Commonwealth, shall find that the rents, issues and profits of such property are not sufficient, beyond all reprises, within the space of seven years, to satisfy the damages and costs, or the debt, interest and costs in such writ as mentioned, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon six men of his bailiwick to go upon the premises and value and appraise the said property, and in all cases where the defendants shall consent to a condemnation, agreeably to an act entitled: An act relating to executions, passed the sixteenth day of June eighteen hundred and thirty six, and in any case where an inquisition and condemnation of such real estate as aforesaid shall not be deemed necessary in law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the proper county to summon an inquest of six good and lawful freeholders of his bailiwick, who shall be under oath or affirmation, and shall receive the same pay as jurors are entitled to in similar cases, to go upon the premises and value and appraise the same, and the sheriff or coroner shall make return of such valuation or appraisement, with the writ aforesaid to the court from which the same issued, and which valuation or appraisement shall be conclusive as to all writs and executions, when approved by said court, in any future execution which may be levied on the same property; and in case any writ of vendition exponas or other writ shall issue for the sale of such lands, tenements or hereditaments, and the same cannot be sold at public vendue or out-cry for two-thirds or more of such valuation or appraisement, and then in such case the sheriff or coroner shall not make sale of the premises, but shall make return of the same accordingly to the court from which the execution issued, and that thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of such lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be stayed for one year from and after the return day of the venditioni exponas or other writ for the sale of the premises: Provided, That the sheriff or coroner shall not be entitled to poundage unless in those cases where sale a of the property shall take place.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where lands, tenements or hereditaments have been heretofore levied upon and condemned or extended, or that hereafter may be extended in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, and in all cases where lands, tenements or hereditaments have been or hereafter shall be seized or levied on by virtue of any writ of levari facias, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, before exposing the said property to sale, pursuant to any writ for that purpose issued, or in pursuance of such writ of levari facias, to summon six good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who, being first sworn or affirmed shall go upon the premises and make a true valuation or appraisement of such property as directed by the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where estates for life or for a term of years in any lands, tenements or hereditaments have been or shall be seized and levied on by virtue of any writ or execution, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, before he shall proceed to advertise and sell the premises aforesaid, to summon an inquest of six good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who, being first duly sworn or affirmed, shall go upon the premises and make a true valuation and appraisement of the same, and if such estates for life or for a term of years as aforesaid, after being advertised and offered for sale by public vendue or outcry according to law, cannot be sold for two-thirds or more of the amount of the valuation and appraisement to be made as aforesaid, the sheriff or coroner shall make return accordingly, and thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of said premises shall be stayed for one year from the return day of the said writ of execution: Provided, That the said defendant or defendants shall execute and deliver to the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, a judgment bond, with one or more sufficient securities, who shall be freeholders, and approved by the court, to be entered of record, and shall be a lien on all real estate until paid or satisfied, in a penalty of double the amount of said valuation or appraisement, conditioned for the payment of all liens, debt, interest and cost.

SEC. 4. That in all cases where personal property shall be taken in execution by virtue of any writ of fieri facias issued out of any court of common pleas of this Commonwealth, or by virtue of any execution issued by a justice of the peace, it shall be the duty of the officer to whom such suit shall be directed respectively, when it shall be requested by the debtor, to summon three reputable freeholders, citizens of the vicinage, who, being first duly sworn or affirmed by the said officer, shall value and appraise the personal property aforesaid, which valuation or appraisement, signed by the appraisers, together with a schedule of the property taken in execution shall be annexed to the return on said writ, and in case said personal property, or any part thereof, cannot be sold for two-thirds of the amount of said valuation or appraisement at a public vendue of the same, of which notice shall be given to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their agent or attorney, agreeably to the directions of the first section of this act, that then the sale of such property shall be stayed for the term of twelve months from that date: Provided, That the said defendant or defendants shall execute and deliver to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, a bond, with one or more sufficient securities, to be entered of record, and shall be a lien for said period of time in a penalty of double the amount of said valuation or appraisement, conditioned for the faithful forthcoming and delivery of all and every part of the said personal property, upon the expiration of the said stay of execution, to the proper sheriff, coroner or constable, or his successor in office, in like good order and condition as when the same was so, as aforesaid, offered for sale, or other personal property equal in value and in like good order, to be ascertained in the manner aforesaid, or in default thereof for the payment of the amount of the appraisement or valuation, with interest and costs, or the amount of the debt, interest and costs for which the levy was made, and, upon the execution and delivery of such bond, the said personal property shall be returned and redelivered into the possession of the said defendant or defendants: Provided, also, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent any judgment creditor or creditors from having the property of any debtor or debtors exposed to sale at any time and as often as he, she or they may think proper, after it may have once been exposed to sale as aforesaid, by paying all the costs which may accrue in consequence thereof, except the time at which a sale may be effected according to the provisions of this act, which costs shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, as in other cases.

SEC. 5 That before any person shall be entitled to a stay of execution on real estate levied upon he shall pay the interest due on the debt and the interest due upon the prior liens thereon, and discharge all ground rent and municipal charges due on the property, subject to the judgment, and shall pay semi-annually during the continuance of the stay of execution all the accruing interest on the judgment, mortgages, liens or charges on said real estate and the accruing ground rents: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to suits for the collection of interest semi annually on moneys due the estates of decedents, widows or minors, which suits are hereby authorized to be instituted nor to claims for labor: Provided further, That this act shall not remain in force for a longer period than eighteen months

Approved—The 23d day of March, A. D. 1877.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

Conference Appointments.

The following are the appointments for Danville district, Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church:

N. S Buckingham, Presiding Elder, postoffice, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Danville, St. Paul's, W. A. Houck

Danville, Trinity, B. F. Simmons.

Riverside, J. T. Wilson.

Northumberland, G. Warren.

Washingtonville, L. S. Crone.

Lda, G. V. Savage.

Bucknorn, T. O Clews.

Bloomsburg, M. L. Snyser.

Espy and Light Street, A. Brittain.

Orangev lle, H. S. Mendenhall.

Benton, C. J. Buck

Wesley Chapel, and Unityville, to be supplied.

Berwick, J. S. McGarrah.

Mifflinville, J. Lloyd.

Beach Haven, H. B. Fortner.

Bloomingdale, J. F. Brown, R Loveland.

Muhlenburg, N. B Smith.

Shickshinny, J. Moorehead.

White Haven, A. M Kester.

Hickory Run, W. A Carver.

Weatherly, R. H. Colburn.

Stockton and Humboldt, C. W. Marshall.

Beaver Meadow, J. P. Bonford.

Hazleton, A. M. Creighton.

Jeanesville and Auden ried, M. L. Drum.

Conyngham, G. M. Larned.

South Herberton, C. L. Benscoter, J R. Shipe.

Catawissa, F. Gearhart.

Elysburg, J. Guss.

Shamokin, T. M. Reese.

Centralia, J. Horning.

Helfenstein, I. N. Moorehead.

Mt. Carmel, N. W. Colburn.

Ashland, A. M. Barnitz.

Treverton, J. W. Feight.

Suydertown, G. H. Day.

Sunbury, S. W. Sears.

Selinsgrove, E. T. Swartz.

What a blessing to the poor would be such a wholesome purifier and preventive of contagion as Glenn's Sulphur soap could it be distributed among them. Why don't some philanthropist act on this hint. De pot, Crittenton's, No, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. March.

Marriages.

KESTER—BREECE.—At the Lutheran parsonage on the 29th ultimo by Rev John McCron, D D, Mr. Edward M. Kester, of Chester county to Miss Maggie E. Breece of Columbia co.

Deaths.

HERNER.—In Locust township, March 24th Margaret, wife of Jacob Herner, aged 87 years, 5 months and 7 days.

ESLER.—On the 1st, Catharine Augusta, daughter of M. V. and Elizabeth Esler, of scarlet fever, aged 3 years and 16 days.

ESLER.—In Greenwood twp., April 3, Frederick Esler, in the 81st year of his age Funeral on Sun, day at the Reformed Church in Bloomsburg at 2 o'clock p. m.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath, It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and Low spirits. Get the Genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, to sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended Depot and office, 289 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E F Kunkel's, and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for $5, $1 for one.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Tape Worm, Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of tape worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in $1 bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 289 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return letter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF SARAH NAGLE, DEC'D., LATE OF FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned Auditor on exceptions to account of William Watts and Charles Nagle, Administrators of above estate will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Freeze & Ikeler, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, April 28, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

J. G. FREEZE,
April 6, '77. 4w. Auditor.

APPEAL NOTICE.

Appeals will be held on the assessment of 1877, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., of each day as follows:

APRIL 23—For Franklin and Catawissa at the house of J. B. Kistler in Catawissa

APRIL 24—For Roaring creek and Locust at the house of Wellington Yeager in Slabtown.

APRIL 25—For Conyngham and Centralia at the house of Wm. Peifer in Centralia.

APRIL 26—For Beaver and Main at the house of J. E. Longenberger in Mainville.

APRIL 27—For Mifflin at the house of Aaron Hess, Mifflinville.

APRIL 28—For Briarcreek and Berwick at Hoyt's Hotel, Berwick.

APRIL 30—For Madison, Pine and Greenwood at the house of Humphrey Parker in Millville.

MAY 1—For Jackson, Sugarloaf and Benton at the house of Hiram Hess in Benton.

MAY 2—

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Reg'lar Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Safe, reliable, harmless and cheap, is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

A poet asks, "What is so rare as a day in June?" Why, a day in April, to be sure, which is raw.

Mr. A. R Paxton left town on Wednesday morning, to enter upon his new military career. He goes first to Columbus, Ohio.

Simon P. Boston, of Briarcreek township, has obtained a patent for an improved gate for railroad and general purposes.

Prof. Stormer Hendrick B. Wright, and Pinson have examined coming between Nanticoke and Wilkesbarre.

W. F. Ross who has occupied a store in Gilmore's block on Main street has moved to Rohrsburg and will open a store there.

The assignee's sale of the real estate of A. Miller in Berwick was adjourned until Tuesday April 17th at Williams' Hotel, when the property yet undisposed of will be sold.

Daniel Kelly, now a sojourner at Bloomsburg, has presented us with a fine picture frame made from cigar boxes. We thank him and give him credit for industry.

A weather prophet has just turned up who says we are to have two snow storms in April. He ought to be caught and compelled to wear a linen duster until next Christmas.

Luther Rabb, graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and son of our townsman William Rabb, has opened an office on Main street in the room formerly occupied by William Kramer, and offers his services to the public.

It is rumored that, if a suitable lot can be secured elsewhere, the new county prison will not be erected on the lot on which the present building stands. There has been no definite arrangement made as yet, however.

F. A. BEAMISH.—It is said that Frank A. Beamish is in Scranton, and has been there for some time past. Rumor has it to-day upon the streets that he is about to give himself up to the proper authorities.

On Tuesday afternoon Charles Hill caught a shad weighing three pounds and a half, the first of the season, and three mooch., in a net, in the Delaware river opposite Lambertn.—*Ex.*

What is a "mooch," any way?

If you have any notion of going to the Black Hills to dig gold and make a fortune, read the papers and if that does not cause you to change your mind, provide yourself with a wig and a coffin. If you survive scalping the wig will be useful, but the probabilities are that you will need the coffin.

The Berwick *Independent* looks for better times from the resumption of work on every hand in that place. The Jackson & Woodman Manufacturing Company's car works and the rolling mill are again in full blast, and have contracts on hand for several hundred cars.

E. N. Willard, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, held court at the Exchange Hotel on Wednesday, the 4th inst., in the cases of Nehemiah Reece and John S. Sterner. Samuel Knorr and C. G. Barkley, Esqs., were elected assignees of Reece, and Geo. E. Elwell, Esq., was elected assignee of John S. Sterner

On Tuesday night the members of the Lutheran Church held a meeting and appointed a Relief Committee, consisting of John Wolf, Chairman, C. Bittenbender, H Kesty, Jacob Bidleman, Mrs. O. A. Jacoby, Mrs. J. Fetterman, Mrs. Frymire and Mrs. W. S. Moyer. Any clothing or contributions of any kind may be left at J. Fetterman's.

The borough auditors of Chester Springs, Cambria county, have got themselves into a peck of trouble, through their failure to comply with the law requiring them to publish the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of that district which has induced some of the tax payers to enter suit against them, and the chances are that the fine which attaches to neglect of this nature will be imposed.

THAT AWFUL FRAME.—Carpenters are at work in the yard of the Luzerne county prison erecting the gallows upon which it is expected that Thomas Campbell, the murderer of Bernard McNulty, is to be hanged. Sheriff Kirkendall and Warden Litts are receiving letters from various parts of the country asking permission to be present to witness what may be termed a "horrible death." There will be no attention given to applications, as it is said that the sheriff will not make an exhibition of the death of this unfortunate criminal.—*Record.*

A man and his wife came to town on Monday, not to stay, but on their way to a new place of residence. It is an unpleasant and worrying business this moving and so the couple thought, for to nerve themselves against the sorrows and troubles thereof they partook too freely of the cup which cheers and also inebriates. The wife was tumbled out of the wagon by her spouse and was run over, not however greatly injuring her. The husband under the combined influence of whiskey and remorse went into spasms and was taken to the Opera House and cared for. At a late hour the couple resumed their journey.

"Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, decided not long since that legal notices required by law to be printed in certain localities, could not be published in a paper having a patent outside. The law required that notice of surveys should be printed in the paper nearest the land, and a notice was published in a paper, one side of which was printed in San Francisco, when the land was near Santa Barbara, which the Judge held did not satisfy the law. He said a paper was published from the office at which it was first printed for circulation, no matter where it was sent afterward to be distributed."—*Exchange.*

RUNNING AFTER YOUR HAT.—There are very few moments in a man's existence when the experience so much ludicrous distress or meets with so little charitable commiseration as when he is in pursuit of his own hat. A vast deal of coolness and a peculiar degree of judgment are requisite in catching a hat. A man must not be precipitate, or he runs over it; he must not rush into the opposite extreme, or he loses it altogether. The best way is to keep gently up with the object of pursuit, to be wary and cautious, to watch your opportunity well, get gradually before it, then make a rapid dive seize it by the crown, and stick it firmly on your head, smiling pleasantly all the time, as if you thought it as good a joke as any body else.

Horse radish is said to be a good remedy for neuralgia. Grate and mix it in vinegar, the same as for table use and apply to the temple when the face or head is affected or the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

FELL DEAD.—Capt. Gregory, formerly of Danville, fell dead in the streets of Philadelphia a few days ago. He was a well known bridge builder and had the contract last year for lighting the centennial grounds with gas.—*Sunbury Dem.*

L. L. Tate, proprietor of the Williamsport *Sun*, on account of failing health, offers his journal for sale. If anybody wishes to buy, the Col. says that he must keep the paper "what it always has been a consistent and uncompromising democratic journal."

We are indebted to George A. Clark for a neatly printed pamphlet, containing the argument of Hon. F. W. Hughes in the case of the Com. vs. Hester, Tully and McHugh. It occupies 114 pages and is sold for the moderate sum of 35 cents per copy, at Clark's book store.

On Monday last the Commissioners of the county met to render a final decision as to the plans submitted for the new jail, and on Tuesday they accepted the plan offered by Mr. C. S. Wetzel of Danville. Elsewhere will be found the notice of the Commissioners concerning bids for the erection of the building.

A Quarter Court which was appointed for the 3d inst., was adjourned until yesterday the 5th inst., owing to the inability of counsel from abroad coming in the homicide cases to attend, and the fact that the day was Good Friday.

We will report proceedings next week.

EPIGRAM.

"The sun may shine and Easter chimes may ring,
To me," said Chloe, "no delights they bring:
Where bells sails along in faint sea-green
The opening spring in every tint is seen;
But how can I the coming season bless,
Or join the crowds that to the service press,—
My Prayer Book does not match my new spring dress!"

F

On Monday at Pottsville Neil Dougherty and John Campbell, for complicity in the Langdon murder at Audenreid in 1862, were sentenced to solitary confinement in the penitentiary for five and nine years respectively. James Laughlin, James Lehman and Michael Colgan, for participation in the Boskill murder at Locustdale, were eached sentenced to six years' solitary confinement.

All persons are hereby notified that they are required to remove all ash heaps and rubbish of any kind about their premises in the streets or alleys of the Town, as soon as the weather permits. If this is not complied with it will be done by the Street Commissioner at theil expense.

D. LOWENBERG.
President of the Town Council.
March 23 3w.

Another Luzerne county official has come to grief. On Saturday two of the County Commissioners made information against H. C. Jones, who was formerly clerk to the County Treasurer, charging him with conspiracy to defraud the county making false entries in the books of the treasurer and erasing and changing other entries, and also with having committed forgery. Mr. Jones was arrested and gave bail for his appearance for trial at the next term of the court.

The new stay law, which is creating so much confusion in the legal affairs of the state, is almost a verbatim copy of a law passed in 1842, which remained in operation just one year, having been repealed at the next session. The only difference noticeable is that the law of '45 provided for a jury of twelve men, and the new one requires but six. Whoever framed the new bill unquestionably had the old one before him, as they are identical in their provisions, with the exception named.

There are a number of persons who were candidates for different county offices last fall who have not yet paid for the printing done for them before the delegate election. We want them to take notice that these bills must be paid at once, as we can wait no longer. It is a small matter to each of them, but amounts to a large sum in the aggregate and we cannot afford to wait a year for what is always expected to be a cash job. We hope this notice will be sufficient.

FINGER CRUSHED.—William Burk, an employee on the rolling mill, who had just commenced work after several weeks of idleness, met with an unfortunate and painful accident by having one of his fingers crushed while cutting iron at one end at the steam shears, on Monday last. The finger was terribly crushed and amputation was necessary. A subscription was taken up among the mill employees and some $13 raised for him, he being in reduced circumstances, with a wife and several small children.—*Berwick Index.*

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Town Council met March 27th at seven o'clock pursuant to adjournment. Minutes of meeting of 14th were read and approved. Mr. Elwell of the committee on opening Center street, laid before the Council a copy of a resolution adopted by the Reform Church, and it was ordered that the same be filed and the whole subject referred to the Town Solicitor. A bill of Brockway & Elwell for notice in COLUMBIAN was ordered paid. The annual statement for 1876 prepared by direction of Council was duly examined, and it was ordered on motion of Messrs. Jones and Hagenbuch that the approval of the Council of the statement be entered upon the minutes, and that the same be laid before the auditors for examination.

April 2nd at ten o'clock the members of the new Council were sworn in as follows; D. Lowenberg, President, William Rabb, E. R. Drinker, W. O. Holmes, Geo. E. Elwell, Peter Jones, G. W. Correll.

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council was held at the Council chamber on Monday evening, April 4th, at seven o'clock, all the members present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. E. R. Drinker was unanimously elected Vice President. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $220 for the year, the same as last year. Wesley Wirt was unanimously re-elected Secretary. The compensation of Town Treasurer was fixed the same as last year. F. P. Billmyer, W. B. Koons and John Laycock were nominated for Treasurer. F. P. Billmyer was elected on second ballot. The pay of Street Commissioner was fixed at $2.25 a day, after some discussion. E. Jacoby, Newton Boone and Elisha Barton were nominated for Street Commissioner. Mr. Jacoby was elected by a majority of one. The retaining fee of Solicitor was fixed at $70, and C. G. Barkley Esq. was re-elected. The salary of High Constable for the year was fixed at $125. James Thomas and M. C. Woodward were nominated for that office. M. C. Woodward was elected by a majority of three.

M. C. Woodward, Jackson Hower, and James Thomas were nominated for Chief of Policee, resulting in the election of M. C. Woodward. A permit to occupy part of the street for the purpose of making alterations in his building on Third Street was granted M. Wynkoop. Orders were directed to be drawn in favor of Gas Company for month of March; Street Commissioner for sundries. A committee consisting of Elwell, Correll and Holmes was appointed to see if the contract for removing dead from old burial ground on Third Street has been properly completed, and report to the President. Messrs. Jones, Rabb and Holmes were appointed to make arrangements for renting the Park. The Council then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

A postmaster somewhere has returned to us two COLUMBIANS addressed to "Thomas Jones," and informs us that "Jones has gone west," but does not inform us where Jones lived before he went west. Until the postmaster lets us know at which post office Jones got his paper, we shall continue to send it and one of these days when we find out we'll settle the matter with the postmaster.

Lock Haven is a sufferer by fire to the tune of $50,000. Three business houses were burned and one crushed by the falling walls. Two women who lived in one of the buildings narrowly escaped death. There was about $38,000 insurance on the property. One of the losers by the fire, we are sorry to see, was George Eilert, formerly an employee in the Co. LUMBIAN office. His fine Gordon press and stock were destroyed and unfortunately he had no insurance.

Col. Brockway, editor of the Bloomsburg COLUMBIAN, was in the city Sunday. His pleasant Democratic features wore an earnest expression of hope, and he says the recent "queer" election hasn't phazed him a bit. His excited our anxiety a little by telling us what glorious trout streams there were in his locality, and how pleased he would be to accompany us thither on some jolly day in the future. We have to say to the genial Colonel that we stand ready to form our self into a glee column by division, at any time and charge on those trout streams at a moment's notice. We shall await his orders.—*Leader.*

"Come, and we will do you good," but wait until the snow water gets out of the streams—an uncertain period.

POY LOST.—On Saturday afternoon, March 31, 1877, Homer Mann, son of Mr. David Mann, of Shamokin, left his home, since which time his parents have heard nothing of him. He was 12 years of age last October, is strong and healthy, of light complexion, black hair, blue eyes and has a scar on one of his ears, and a blood-red mark on one of his legs below the knee. He was a bright intelligent boy, and could read and write well. When he left home he wore a slouch hat, gray tweed coat, striped calico shirt, two pairs of pantaloons, one of which was striped, and the other same color as his coat, a long pair of blue woolen stockings and kip boots. His father who has been anxiously searching for him, traced him as far as Sunbury, where he went in the cars the day he was missed from home. Anybody knowing anything concerning the boy should immediately address David Mann, Shamokin, Pa.

Exchanges please copy.

It is with the most sincere pleasure—mingled with gratitude—that we note the improvement made and to be made in the post-office in this town. The partitions and stairway which formerly existed and rendered the room small and uncomfortable have been removed; a new and convenient arrangement of boxes has been made with various windows for delivery and for postal orders. The waiting room is amply large for the accommodation of the public and a door on the alley next the Exchange Hotel opens into the distributing room and thus obviates the necessity of dragging the mail bags the entire length of the post office. Large panes of plate glass are to be placed in the front windows and double-swinging front doors put in. When the improvements are completed Bloomsburg can boast of as tasty and convenient a post office as can be found anywhere in this part of the state. Mr. Joshua Fetterman, to whom the public are indebted for the changes in the room, is entitled to and will undoubtedly receive the thanks of the entire community. Mr. Beckley is responsible for the very convenient arrangement of letter boxes than which nothing could be more satisfactory. We raise our hat in token of our gratitude—and likewise bows.

The Easter services at St. Paul's church on Sunday last were of a very attractive character. The church was beautifully decorated. Each window contained several flowering plants, and from the arches of the supports hanging baskets were suspended. On the alter was a cross of ivy and several beautiful bouquets. The baptismal font was surmounted by a mound of roses in the center of which stood a cross of carnation pinks bordered with purple violets, the gift of Mr. L. Paxton, and from the channel chandelier hung an anchor of red and white flowers. An unusual number of calla lilies were distributed through the church. At half past six o'clock in the morning the service was read as far as the Litany, and at half past ten in the morning service was continued, ending with Holy Communion. The Rector, Rev. L. Zahner preached an excellent sermon, appropriate for the occasion, to a large congregation. The singing was carefully prepared and well executed there being seventeen different anthems and selections at the two services. At seven o'clock in the evening a children's service was held, and the Easter offerings of the sunday school were presented. Although the weather during the day was threatening, with an occasional sprinkle, Easter Sunday was a truly joyous festival.

THE LAWS OF PUBLIC SALES.

As there are a great many public sales of personal property throughout the country at this season of the year, we call the attention of auctioneers and vendors to a few principles of law which do not seem to be generally understood by them:—In a sale by auction there are three parties, namely; the owner of the property to be sold, the auctioneer and a portion of the public who attend to bid, which of course includes the highest bidder. The name of the owner must be made public. The articles put up must be sold without reserve, and unless the vendor reserves one open bid he cannot bid himself or have the auctioneer or any one to bid for him. There are cases on record where a bid was not reserved, and the vendor had a bidder who bought it in, and afterwards, suit was brought against the vendor by the highest outside bidder for the article, and it was decided that he (the plaintiff) was the highest bidder and entitled to the article, against the vendor. So, also, if an article is struck off to a person, and it is afterwards ascertained that the vendor or auctioneer practiced fraud, by holding himself, or had puffers; it was held both by the Courts of England and so repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, that the purchaser could not be held, but the purchaser as soon as he discovers the fraud practiced upon him, must return or tender the articles to the vendor.

ROLL OF HONOR.

THIRD STREET GRADED SCHOOL.

The following named pupils were neither tardy nor absent during the month closing March 29th 1877.

Room No. 1.—William Breese, John Cox, Harry Deily, Charley Keller, George Ringler, Daniel E. Sterling, Frank Witman, Horace Hartman, Hannah Allegar, Ella Stobner.

Room No 2.—Bruce Birch, Howard Bidleman, Edward Correll, Charles Garrison, William Gross, George Knorr, Willie Knorr, Robbie Hower, Oliver Moyer, Harry Moyer, Hannibal Nicholas, Edward Reinwick, Willie Scott, Frank Sloan, Arthur Smith, Edward Tustin, Lillie Barton, Lizzie Davis, Maggie Jacoby, Irene Phillips, May Sharpless, Hattie Stout, Ella Sterner, Martha Sterner, Ruth Tustin.

Room No. 3.—Charles Balliet, Fredlie Holmes, Harry Houck, George Hughes, Geo. Roadarmel, Arthur Smith, Jesse Shoemaker, Harry Sterner, Alice Brockway, Lizzie Brugler, Maggie Diehl, Lizzie Brobst, Edith Ent, Edith Moyer, Lizzie Moyer, Lettie Moyer, Laura Phillips, Jennie Roadarmel, Ada Ringler, Dora Ringler, Maggie Sterling.

Room No. 4.—Charlie Brobst, Harry Edwards, Ralph Furman, Charles Lutz, William Jefts, Matthew McReynolds, Frank Rodarmel, Lizzie Gross, Mattie Hartzel, Lillie Sloan, Ada Yetter.

I. E. SCHOONOVER, Principal.

SEND THE NEWS.—When anybody dies, gets married, runs away, steals anything, builds a house, makes a big sale, or whips his man—or his wife—breaks his leg, or gets the senses kicked out of him by a mule, and you have reason to believe that you know as much about the occurrence as anybody else, don't wait for some other person to report it or trust us to find it out by instinct, but come and tell us about it, or send the facts on a postal card. This is the way news is supplied, and it takes a goodly supply of that necessary article to make a good home paper. See if you cannot improve this year and let us know every item of news that transpires in your neighborhood.

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial: then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In case of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a rich and fragrant perfume Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott. Agents, 7-3-ly

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.06
Corn, new, "	.50
Corn, old, "	.45
Flour per barrel	8.00
Cornmeal "	3.75
Rye "	.75
Oats per bushel	.34
Potatoes "	.75
Onions "	.75
Dried Apples "	12.00
Dried Cherries "	.10
Timothy Seed "	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.40 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.40 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.80 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$3 40 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

Business Notices

New line of Fancy Cuffs, Collars, Bows and Ties for ladies at I. W. Hartman's.

The finest assortment of trout flies, lines, reels, &c., ever offered to the fishermen of this county can be found at the Hardware Store of Schuyler & Son. The lines are of every quality from a few cents each to $2.50. Artificial bugs as well as flies of every known description, reels of various sizes of brass and hard rubber; leaders and everything essential for a fisherman's outfit. Call and see them.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

An election for officers of Catawissa Bridge Company will be held at the house of J. B. Kistler on May 7th, 1877 from one to six o'clock p. m.

GEO. S. GILBERT,
April 6, 77-1m Secretary.

The place to get your groceries, queensware and fish is at Kreamer's in Shive's block. He has a fine assortment and will exchange for country produce. Bring in your smoked meat and get some nice fish.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes a McKinney's.

Caldwell's last flour proves to be the best ever brought to town, as Mr. Jacobs says and he should know. There's whisk g bread on the flour cap get it at J. F. Caldwell's under Dr. Howe's Dental Rooms.

FOR SALE. A new Truck Wagon. Inquire of John W. Gibbs, Iron street, Bloomsburg.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A house and lot situated on Mair street, Bloomsburg. Apply at D. Lowenberg's Store. Mar 16-4w

Appleton "A" Muslin 8½ cents cash and 9 cents in butter and eggs at I. W. Hartman's.

Mrs. Milton Charles, Exchange Block, has just received a lot of delicious Milwaukee and Cincinnatti Beer to which she asks the attention of lovers of a good article. The best of ale and beer always on hand.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Pretty Suits for Little Boys,
School Suits for Youths,
Neat Suits for Children,
Late in Style, low in Price at
D. Lowenberg's.

Harman & Hassert are selling Plows and plow repairs at panic prices. Don't fail to give them a call. March 30-4w

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

1,000 yards of New Spring Calicoes to come to I. W. Hartman's to-day, 8 cents per yard.

An elegant line of Neck Wear just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Spring Hats, just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

If you want a full line of Grey Dress Goods go to I. W. Hartman's.

A brick house and lot on Centre street for sale. Inquire of I. S. Kuhn.

Ready made Clothing to suit Everybody, good and cheap at D. Lowenberg's.

COAL. COAL.

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The scene presented during the late inauguration was an animated one. The style of dress worn by the members of both Houses consisted of every conceivable style of Fashion and it was not necessary to look through *blue glasses* to see the best fitting suit. D. Lowenberg having just returned from New York is now prepared to supply the Public with the latest novelties in Gents' Wear. His Goods are First-class, while his garments are made up in City Style and can not be excelled. Call and see the latest styles and select your Spring Suits at

D. LOWENBERG'S

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints, these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For sore throat use the Cure or Lung or Loose Rags or Salve, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives instant relief. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a peculiar and fragrant perfume Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, 77—6ow

The World's Choice.

A Centennial Decision.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular arts or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for six months to decide upon the comparative merits of the various invention and manufactures, and to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, after a careful test and comparison of it with all foreign and other American competitors on the ground of its great superiority over other plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving strengthening and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by four practical and skilled physicians.

Remember that no restrum was allowed to be exhibited at the Centennial. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Poroso is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

BENSON'S
CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS,
A great improvement on ordinary porous plasters.

RELIEVES PAIN AT ONCE.
THE BEST
Strengthening Plaster Known.
CURES QUICKLY

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame and weak back, Sciatica, Lumbago, Spinal and Kidney complaints, all aches and pains of a local nature.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
May 19 '76-1y Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that they can obtain the latest styles at lowest prices in all kinds of Spring Clothing, School Suits for Boys, Pretty Suits for Children, Nobby Suits for Youths, all of the latest styles and at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
LITTLE'S GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches,
Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.
1.73-tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

There will be a letting for the building of a brick church in Main Township of county Pa. at Fisher's church on Tuesday April 10th 1877, at two o'clock p. m. to build church to be forty by sixty with a basement under.

NATHAN MILLER,
JOHN KEIPER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARIA TIGUE, DECEASED

Letters of Administration on the estate of Maria Tigue, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., deceased have been granted by the register of said county to Harry W. Sloan of same place, Columbia county Admr., to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Administrator without delay.

HARRY W. SLOAN,
March 30, 1877-6w Administrator.

IN pursuance of an order of Delano C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charlotte Eyer, late of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, deceased, and within the city and county of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 48 Wall street, in the city of New York, on or before the eighth day of December next.

Dated, New York, the seventh day of December, 1876.

FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER,
Dec15-6m Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Daniel Hepninger, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned executors residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will present the same without delay to the undersigned executors residing in said township.

JOHN HENNINGER,
GIDEON SIDLE,
March 9-6w* Executors.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of John Metzgar, Executor of Barbara Baker, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, April 14, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all parties are hereby notified to make known their claim before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
March 23,-4w. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ANDREW GINGLES, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Andrew Gingles, late of Main twp, Columbia county, dec'd have been granted to the Register of said county to the undersigned residing in same place. All persons having claims against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned without delay.

H. F. ZARR, Bloomsburg.
W. T. SHUMAN, Main twp,
March 23, 77-6w.* Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE APPLEMAN, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of George Appleman, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to George W. Appleman, of Auvillersville, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

GEORGE W. APPLEMAN,
March 16-6w* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF THOMAS FRY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed to distribute funds in the hands of the Administrator among parties entitled thereto will meet all persons interested for the purpose of his appointment, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, April 11, 1876, at the office of Funk & Waller, in Bloomsburg, when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

NEVIN P. FUNK,
March 16-6w Auditor.

ROLLINS & HOLMES,

have removed to Evans' Block, Main Street.

Extra heavy Tin Wire, also

AWNINGS AND TENTS

of every description manufactured by

ROLLINS & HOLMES.

Ga'vanized Iron Cornice

designed and manufactured by

Rollins & Holmes.

ARGAND HOT BASE STOVES

the best and most economical in the market.

Rollins & Holmes.

RANGES.

The BARSTOW ELEVATED Oven Range, the LION and EMPRESS Portable Ranges have no equal.

Rollins & Holmes.

STEAM.

Public and private buildings heated by steam. A variety of Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings, constantly on hand.

Rollins & Holmes.

PLUMBING & GAS FITTING

promptly done

Rollins & Holmes.

Feb 1, '77—tf

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BIG

BEST Milton Gold Jewelry Combination Pin out. Great thing offered this year. Solid watch cloth, ladies' handsome brooch, & ear drops, hair ornament gold slide always buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent postpaid, for 50 cts. have been retailed for $5. Bankrupt stock and must be sold. Solid Milton Gold Watches, $10 each, for speculative purposes, good timers, equal in appearance to a $200 genuine gold. "His reputation for honesty fair dealing and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city."—N. Y. Day Book, Dec. 16, 1876.

Feb. 16 '77 4w. POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH. F. STUCKMAN, 27 BOND ST., New York. D

$10 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and Terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. March 16, '76-1y

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Danchy & Co's. Advt's.

20 LADIES FAVORITE CARDS all styles with name 10 cts. Postpaid. J. B. Hitchcock, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. March 30, 77-4w d

IF YOU will agree to distribute some of our circulars, we will send you a CHROMO IN GILT FRAME, and a 16 page, 64 column illustrated paper FREE for 3 months. Inclose 10 cents to pay postage. Agents wanted. H. E. PALL & CO., Boston, Mass. March 30, 77-4w d

TRIFLING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
Put up only in Blue boxes.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.
March 16, 77-4w d

$200 A Month. AGENTS WANTED on our Publications. GREAT BOOKS. The Story of Columbus. CHARLEY ROSS

CHARLEY ROSS

is the second of this new series, written by his father. It is a charming story of the adventures of the little child. Both books bright and interesting. Sold by subscription only. Agents wanted. Send for circulars. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. March 30, 77-4w d

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 en of energy and ability to learn the business of selling sewing machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to ability, character and qualifications of the Agent. For particulars, address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, 625 & 629 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans, La. March 30, 77-4w d

TAKE NOTICE. We have the largest and best selling 10 cent publication in the World. It contains 128 pieces of paper, 128 envelopes, pencil, penholder, golden pen, and a piece of beautiful Jewelry, complete sample package, with elegant gold plated watch charm, and a great fashionable fancy set, pin and drops, sent post, 25 cents. 8 packages, with assorted jewelry, $1. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

TWELVE articles in one. The LLOYD COMBINATION. Can be used as a Pencil, Penholder and Pen, Eraser, Penknife, Revenge spanner, Tweezer cutter, Rubber, Sewing Machine Thread Cutter, and Nail File, and Screw Driver. Cuticle of Books and Eyes, Buttons, Reading Books, &c. Equal to a common pencil, is handsomely nickel plated, and will last a lifetime. Agents are selling dozens and say it is the best selling article out. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cts., or 13 for $1. Extraordinary inducements to agents. Send for sample and terms. Illustrations and catalogue free. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, N. Y.

SIX STATIONERY PACKAGES, and SIX of the LLOYD COMBINATION for TWO DOLLARS. BRIDE & CO., 769 Broadway, New York

March 30, 77-4w d

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

PRINTING PRESSES from $10 to $350 SEND 10 CTS. TO KELLOGG & BARDS, 36 CHURCH ST. NEW YORK.

ZELL'S
ENCYCLOPEDIA,

New Revised Edition.—150,000 articles, 3,000 engravings and 12 splendid maps. The BEST BOOK of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. SPECIMEN with map sent for 20 cents. AGENTS WANTED.

Miscellaneous

The Golden Fish of Owari Castle.

As nearly every large cities in Japan then is, or was, a large castle, in which the palace of the province or his soldiers lived in time of peace, or fought in time of war. Nagoya, in the province of Owari, in the central part of the main island, was seen the largest and finest of all the castles in Japan. They were built of thick walls of stone masonry from twenty to one hundred feet high, and divided from the outside land by moats filled with water. At the angles were high towers, built of heavy beams of teak covered with lime to make them fire proof, and roofed with tiles. They had many gables like a pagoda, and port-holes or windows for the archers to shoot out their arrows on the besiegers. These windows were covered with copper or iron shutters. At the end of the topmost gable of the tower, with its tail in the air, was a great fish made of bronze or copper, from six to ten feet high, weighing thousands of pounds. It was a frightful monster of a fish, looking as if Jonah would be no more in its mouth than a sprat in a mackerel's. It stood on its lower gill, like a boy about to walk on his hands and head. It always reminded me of the old-fashioned candlesticks, in which a glass dolphin rampant, with very thick lips, holds a candle in his glass tail. In Japan, however, the flukes of this bronze fish's tail, instead of a candle was usually occupied by a live hawk, or sometimes an eagle, cormorant, or falcon. Half the birds in Fukui solemnly believed the castle towers to have been built for their especial perch and benefit. I often have seen every fish-tail of the castle occupied by crows. They were finishing their toilet, enjoying an after-dinner nap, or making speeches to each other, observing the rules of order no better than some assemblies in which several persons talk at once.

We sometimes say of a boy having wealthy parents, that "he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth." Now, as the Japanese eat with chopsticks, and use their silver for other purposes, they express nearly the same idea in other words.

In Japan, the better class of people—those who enjoy the privilege of wealth, education opposition—live either within or near the castle. One of the first things a well-born Japanese baby sees and learns to know outdoors is the upright bronze fish on the castle towers. Hence a Japanese is proud to say, "I was born within signt of the *shachi-hoko*" (the Japanese name of this fish). The princes of Owari were very proud, rich and powerful; and they determined to erect gold instead of bronze fishes on their castle. So they engaged famous gold and silver smiths to make them a *shachihoko* ten feet high. Its tail, mouth, and fins were of solid beaten silver. Its scales were plates of solid gold. Its eyes were of block glass. It cost many thousands of dollars, and required about twenty men to lift it.

This was at Nagoya, a city famous for its bronze, porcelain vases, cups, and dishes, its wonderful enamel work called *cloisonne*, and its gay fans. Thousands of these Japanese fans with which we cool our faces in summer were made in Nagoya. Well, when, after much toil and the help of great derricks and tackling, the great object was raised to its place, thousands of persons came from a distance to see the golden wonder. The people of Nagoya felt prouder than ever of their handsome city. In all kinds of weather, the golden fish kept its color and glittering brightness, never tarnishing or blackening like the common *shachihoko* on other castles. Morning and evening, the sunbeams gilded it with fresh splendor. The gold and the sunlight seemed to know each other, for they always kissed. The farmer's children, who lived miles distant in the country, clapped their hands with joy when the flashing flukes on the castle towers gleamed in the air. The travelers plodding along the road, as they mounted a hill, knew when the city was near, though they could not see anything but the gleam like a star.

Alas that I should tell tell it! What was joy to the many, was temptation to some. They were led to envy, then to covet, then to steal the prize. A man whose talents and industry might have made him rich and honored, became a robber—first in heart, and then in act. He began to study how he might steal the golden fish. How was he to reach the roof of the tower? Even if he could swim the moat and scale the wall, he could not mount to the top story of the roof. The gate was guarded. The sentinels were vigilant, and armed with sword and spear. How should he reach the golden scales?

A kite, twenty-five feet square, was made of thick paper, with very strong but light bamboo frame, with tough rope for a tether, and a pair of bobs strong enough to lift two hundred pounds. No man could hold such a kite. The rope was wound round a windless and paid out by one person, while two men and three boys held the handcart. A very dark, cloudy night, when a brisk wind was up, was chosen. When all was ready at midnight, the handcart was run out along the moat the robber with prying-tools in his belt, and his feet in loops at the end of the bobs, mounted on the perilous air-ship, more dangerous than a balloon. The wind was in the right direction, and by skillful movements of the cart and windless, the robber, after swinging like a pendulum for a few minutes, finally alighted on the right roof. Fastening the bobs so as to secure his descent, he began the work of wrenching off the golden scales.

This he found no easy task. The goldsmith had riveted them so securely that they defied his prying, and the soft, tough metal could not be torn off. He dared not make any clinking noise with hammer or chisel, lest the sentinels should hear him. After what appeared to be several hours' work, he had loosened only two scales, worth scarcely more than fifty dollars.

To make a long story short, the man was caught. The sentinels were awakened, and the crime detected. The robber was sentenced to die a cruel death—to be boiled in oil. His accomplices received various other degrees of punishment. The Prince of Owari issued a decree forbidding the flying of any kites above a certain small size. Hence forth the grand old kites which the boys of the province had flown in innocent fun were never more to be seen.

As for the big golden fish, it was afterward taken down from the castle in Nagoya, and kept in the prince, treasurehouse. When I saw it, it was in Tokio, at the museum. It was afterward taken to Vienna and exhibited in the Exposition in 1873.—*W. E. Griffis, in St. Nicholas.*

A comprehensive school inspector asked an Aberdeen class if any one could tell him anything remarkable in the life of Moses. Boys—"Yes, sir; he was the only man who broke all the commandments at once."

Old Time Giants.

John Middleton, commonly called the "Childe of Hale," whose hand, from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, was seventeen inches, wanting but six inches and a half, his height nine feet three inches, wanting but six inches of the size of Goliath. He was born at Hale, in Lancashire 1578, and was as remarkable for his strength as his height. He was introduced to James the First.

The emperor Maximilian, A. D., 235, was eight feet and a half in height; he was, in addition, of most extraordinary bulk; the bracelet of his wife serving him as a thumb-ring, and his shoe was longer by a foot than that of any ordinary man.

Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant born in 1561, was eight feet seven inches, and his shoes were seventeen inches, long.

The giant Gabara, who lived during the reign of the Roman Emperor Claudius Cæsar, is said to have been near ten feet in height. What a stuck up man he must have been! but that is a necessary fault of the whole tribe of giants. Pliny thus refers to him. "The tallest man that has been seen in our age, in the days of Claudius, the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia.—He was nine feet nine inches high."

Gabara, however, was eclipsed by a Scotchman named Funnam, who lived in the time of Augustus II, whose length was eleven feet and a half! But even his great height was not exceptional; as we learn from Jacob le Marie, who, in his voyage to the Straits of Magellan in the year 1615, uncovered several graves at Port Desire, where he found skeletons ten and eleven feet long.

Chevalier Scory, however, in his voyage to the Peak of Teneriffe, narrates a still greater marvel. He found in one of the caverns of the mountain the head of a Guanche which had 80 teeth, and the body fifteen feet long!

But even this monster was out-topped by the giant Ferragus, who was killed by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, and who attained the extraordinary stature of eighteen feet.

We hope the travelers and historians from whom we have compiled these facts, have not been drawing the long bow, but really some of them terribly try our faith. The following for instance:

Roland, the celebrated anatomist, who wrote in 1614, states that some years previously there was in the suburbs of St. Germain the tomb of the giant Isoret, who was twenty feet high

How to Make a Hot-Bed.

A good hot-bed may be made upon the surface of the ground, piling up the manure from two feet six inches to three feet high, and at least six inches wider all around than the frame. This extra width tends to preserve the heat within the frame; and if it be a foot wider than the frame it would be better than six inches. The situation should be where the soil is dry; and the bed should front to the south or as nearly to the south as the situation will permit. The sashes should either be procured before the bed is made, or their exact size should be known when the frame may be made to hook closely together, so as to be removed and easily stored away when not in use. Fresh horse manure is the best manure to produce heat. It should be thrown into a heap and wet slightly about a week before it is placed on the bed and turned over once or twice before using it to increase the heat. When put on the bed, tread it down firmly, and cover it about six inches deep with light, rich soil, and ascertain the degree of heat when you desire to sow your seeds, by plunging a thermometer in the soil; and if too warm wait a day or two for the bed to cool. Seeds will stand at a heat of 90 degrees very well. Sometimes seeds are sown in pots and pans, which are plunged into the manure without any covering of soil; but in such a case it should be covered three or four inches deep with sand or ashes to retain the heat. Wooden boxes six inches deep, made of very thin boards, about two feet long and one foot wide, would be better than pans and pots for some kind of plants. The bottom might be zinc or galvanized sheet iron, perforated with small holes to allow water to pass through them, if the watering should be too copious.

The Loss of Children.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton says: "When children are not carried away in little coffins, and laid forever in the silent grave, they become transformed so rapidly that we lose sight of them in another way. The athletic young soldier or collegian, the graceful heroine of the ball room may make proud the parental heart; but can they quite console it for the eternal loss of the little beings who plagued and enlivened the early years of marriage? A father may sometimes feel a legitimate and reasonable melancholy as he contemplates the most promising of little daughters, full of vivacity and health. How long will the dear child remain to him? She will be altered in six months. In six years she will be succeeded by a totally different creature—a creature new in flesh and blood and bone, thinking other thoughts and speaking another language. There is a sadness even in that change which is increase and progression—for the glory of noonday has destroyed the sweet delicacy of the dewy Aurora, and the wealth of summer has obliterated the freshness of the spring."

EXTINGUISHING KEROSENE FLAMES.—The alarming frequence of accidents from kerosene flames coupled with the great difficulty encountered in subduing them, renders the acquisition of any ready and convenient means of extinguishing them a matter of importance to every household. Perhaps one of the most ready means is to throw a cloth of some kind over the flames, and thus stifle it, but as the cloth is not always convenient to the kitchen, where such accidents most frequently occur, some one recommends flour as a substitute, which is always at hand in the kitchen, and which it is said promptly extinguishes the flames. It rapidly absorbs the fluid, deadens the flames and can be rapidly gathered up and thrown out of doors when the fire is out.

PRINTER'S DEVIL.—The origin of the term "printer's devil" has been traced back to Aldus Manutius a printer of Venice. In the establishment of this worthy, was a negro boy who rendered assistance in the multifarious work of the office, and who, on account of his dusky color, was believed by the superstitious to be an emissary of the Prince of Darkness. From the notion of the credulous, the boy gained the soubriquet of "printer's devil." To dissipate the ridiculous superstition, Manutius one day exhibited the lad to the populace with the announcement "I, Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and Doge, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil. All who think that he is not flesh and blood come and pinch him.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed takes with the food and prevents scurvy. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

March 8, 'April.

VEGETINE
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medicinal Properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of scrofulous Humor, CANCEROUS, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic diseases, Canker, Faintness at the stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. SCIATICA, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, NEURALGIA, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Piles in the Back, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous system, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also, those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought the recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
K. K. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention

Recommend it Heartily.

South Boston, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,

MRS. MONROE PARKER,
936 Athens street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

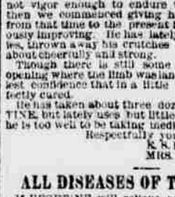
Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union. "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1806, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Ferry and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

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When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and
Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes, those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, 76.-1y

WHOLESALE DRUG EMPORIUM.
Corner Main and Market Street
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been engaged in the

WHOLESALE DRUG

business for the past eight years would call the attention of country dealers to their large and varied stock.

They defy competition by any house in or out of the large cities.

Their stock consists of Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT
BROWER'S BLOCK.

Where may be found a large stock of Surgical Instruments. Sponges, Chamois, Colognes, Perfumery and in fact everything kept in a well regulated retail Drug Store.

They are also Sole Manufacturers of the celebrate

OIL OF GLADNESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

MOYER BROS.
May 19, '76.-tf.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.
Then Buy MILLER BROS.'

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio.
N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y. May 12, '76—1y.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.
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GEORGE A. CLARK,
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Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished *On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.*

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 8, 1875—

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT. Proprietors;

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Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides Colts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stover, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the public can rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the best manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

PUBLIC SALE
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REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale

A VALUABLE FARM,

situated in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county bounded by lands of John Kahl, Samuel Heine, Joseph Coleman's heirs, Charles Ash, Daniel Karns and William Heine, containing about

150 ACRES,

of which about 115 acres are cleared, on which is erected

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

FRAME BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also

A GOOD ORCHARD,

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Terms will be made known by calling on the undersigned, or by addressing him at Mill Water, Pa.

MATHIAS KLINE.
Feb'8-3m

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & Co., New York, for 100 Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. Dec. 4, '76-3m

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Unrivalled in combining the following important particulars: INSTRUCTION OF A HIGH ORDER; HEALTH; CHEAPNESS; COMFORT; ACCESSIBILITY; WHOLESOME RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE. This Institution will open

MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 1877,

under the care of

REV. C. K. CANFIELD,

of Wyoming county. The Principal is a graduate of Lafayette, College, and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and has experienced teacher.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED FOR PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.

Term will continue eleven weeks, closing June 29.

TUITION FROM $3.50 TO $8.00.

Board can be had from $2.00 to $3.00.
Board and room, $3.00 to $3.50.
Orangeville board is rarely excelled.
Students wishing to board themselves can obtain desirable rooms.
Stages run daily to and from Bloomsburg.
W. H. SNYDER, } Secretaries.
B. J. WALLER, Jr. }
March 9-4w

WANTED—MILLWRIGHT. AN ACTIVE, ENTERPRISING MAN to act as Agent in Columbia county for the KELLER MIDDLINGS PURIFIER, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Address,
B. B. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,
Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
March 23, 1877-1m*

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

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Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

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The ALBRECHT & CO. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & CO. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

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Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

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Dec1, '76-1y

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Feb. 23, '77.-3m

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Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
July 12, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED):
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,35 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,35 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,38 & 8,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12, 6 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 6,58 a. m. and 4,56 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9 a. m. 12,40 m. and 8,00 p. m.
Passengers going from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 1, '76—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5,50 a. m., arrive Elmira	11,50 a. m.
" Canandaigua	3,35 p. m.
" Rochester	5,15 "
" Niagara	9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11,10 a. m. arrive Williamsport	12,55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4,10 a. m., arrive Elmira	10,20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7,15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	8,50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2,50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4,50 a. m.
" Baltimore	8,40 "
Elmira Mail 11,15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg	1,50 p. m.
" Washington	12,40 "
" Baltimore	6,30 "
" Washington	8,20 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8,40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg	10,50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore	2,25 a. m.
" Washington	6,15 "
Erie Mail 12,55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	3,05 a. m.
" Baltimore	8,40 "
" Washington	10,25 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m
8 05	5 55	9 48	Scranton	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 00	5 5	9 43	Believue	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	4 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	5 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 01	2 38	6 43
7 43	5 37	9 28	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 10
7 33	5 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 15
7 27	5 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	5 23	9 11	Mahoy	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	5 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	5 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 13
7 15	5 17	9 5	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 16
7 07	5 12	8 59	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 8	7 25
7 03	5 09	8 56	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	5 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 46
6 54	5 1	8 48	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 50
6 45	2 54	8 41	Hunlock's creek	10 52	3 45	8 5
6 30	2 49	8 30	Shickshinny	11 5	4 00	8 22
6 15	2 31	8 19	Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 25	8 14	Beach haven	11 25	4 21	8 55
6 02	2 9	8 08	Berwick	11 3	4 29	9 05
5 55	2 12	8 02	Briar Creek	11 36	4 37	9 50
5 52	2 10	7 58	Willow Grove	11 39	4 40	9 55
5 48	2 06	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 43	4 46	9 20
5 40	1 58	7 46	Espy	11 51	4 55	9 48
5 34	1 53	7 4	Bloomsburg	11 57	5 2	9 40
5 28	1 48	7 35	Rupert	12 2	5 18	9 45
5 23	1 43	7 30	Catawissa Bridge	12 07	5 14	9 58
5 20	1 40	7 26	Clark's switch	12 10	5 20	9 56
5 3	1 25	7 11	Danville	12 25	5 38	9 55
4 55	1 19	7 04	Chulas y	12 32	5 47	8 40
4 50	1 15